Democratic Union State Ticket. FOR SECRETARY OF STATE, JAMES S. ATHON, Of Marion County. FOR AUDITOR OF STATE, JOSEPH RISTINE, Of Fountain County.

FOR THEASURER OF STATE, MATTHEW L. BRETT. Of Daviess County. FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL, OSCAR B HORD. Of Decatur County.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, MILTON B. HOPKINS, Of Clinton County.

Abolitionism lilustrated. A short time ago the New York Journal of Commerce, in commenting upon the designs of the Abolitionests and their hostility to the Constitution, thus alluded to them:

No candid, out-spoken Abolitionist will take the least offense at our distinct charge, that he and those who think with him are not for the Union which Washington and his companions

The Boston Liberator, edited by WM. LLOYD Gannison, frankly admits the truth of the charge, and its unmitigated reprobation of the labors and patriotism of WASHINGTON:

None whatever! That was a guilty Union cemented with the blood of an enslaved race on our soil-"a covenant with death and an agreement with hell," in the making of which " Washington and his companions" committed a grievous sin. The natural and inevitable result of it is a dismembered Republic and a tremendous civil war, through the treachery of the very slaveholding class that originally dictated the terms of the Union, and also as a divine retribution for trampling upon the poor and needy. Not for myriads of worlds ought it to be, even if it could be, restored, with all its iniquitous conditions and horrible pro slavery compromises."

Such is the Unionism of WENDELL PHILLIPS and the petticoated men and pantalooned women who follow in his train. And in this connection it may be well to remember that this high priest of Abolitionism was received in Washington lately by the leading Republican members of Congress with the most distinguished consideration. If a Democrat had uttered the disunion sentiments which WENDELL PHILLIPS did in Washington or a Democratic paper had published that the Union was "a covenant with death and an agreement with hell," by the mandate of Mr. SEWARD one would have found a forced asylum in Fort Warren and the mails would have been closed to the other, but Abolitionists under this Administration can with impunity utter the most disloyal senti-

Confiscation.

The special dispatches to the Gazette say that "the result of the Republican caucus was the adoption of the policy of confiscation. The select committee to be appointed is strongly for the measure." Mark ye. The Republicans have declared there was no party in this war, and here is the evidence of the sincerity of their profes sions to the country. No party, they say, and yet Republican caucuses are held to determine upon t'ae policy of the Government. Can the people be any longer deceived by such arrant hypocrisy?

There can be no doubt that all the proposed confiscating measures will have the tendency to exasperate and prolong the war. The odious bill before the House we are happy to say was defeated by a vote of 54 against 48, but it is ominous of evil when forty-eight Representatives could be found who were willing to record their votes in its favor. We are happy to notice that one Republican member from Indiana, WM. McKee Dunn, put his seal of repudiation upon it in just and appropriate terms. He said, as re

ported by telegraph: The subject of confiscating rebel property was one of the most difficult questions before Congress, and in the decision of which was involved the restoration of the Government to its former state of prosperity. He congratulated the House and country that this morning there had been laid upon the table a bill which, if it had been passed, would have disgraced the civilization of this age. [Exclamations on the Democratic side, of "Good, good!" "That's so!"] It was a bill which, at one fell swoop, would have impoverished the people generally, from old age down to

. The radical Republicans seem determined to ruin the country and destroy the Union if it is possible for them to accomplish these purposes, and it is likely they will do both, unless they are stopped in their mad schemes by an overwhelming rebuke from the people.

How the Slaves Went South.

The Boston Gazette, published in old Massa chusetts, and dated July 17, 1758, contains the following advertisement:

Just imported from Africa, and to be sold on board the brig Jonney, William Ellery Commander, now lying at New Boston, a number of likely NEGRO BOYS and GIRLS, from twelve to fourteen years of age. Inquire of said Ellery on board said brig, where constant attendance is

Nore-The above slaves have all had the small pox. Treasurer's notes and New England rum will be taken as pay.

There is a good text for a long sermon. But the subject requires but few words. Massachusetts, now so piously hostile to slavery, was at that date, and for half a century later, the great slave trader of the Western Hemisphere. Her ships, her men, her money and her enterprise took to that trade as naturally as a duck takes to the water. There were thousands of her people who engaged in the "sum of all vallainies," as John Wesley denominated the slave trade, but not the ownership of slaves. Massachusetts money and Massachusetts ships invaded the barracoons and the coasts of the African mainland, and thousands of "boys and girls from twelve to fourteen years of age," were brought to New England for use there, or for sale to the fathers

of the present rebels in the South. New England people were the "man-stealers" for the colonies of Britain, and for the States which now comprise rebellious Dixie. There was money in the business-there was gain-there was pelf; and up to the year 1808, when the vile trade was abolished, no one ever heard of a Massachu setts man denouncing this trade in human beings When her old slave ships were worn out, and she "could turn an honest penny at some other traffic she became suddenly conscientious, and has continued to kick up a fuss generally with those who own the negroes which she sold to them! Her conscience (which seems to be an india rubber one) has been drawn into many shapes on this

vastly mischievous subject. Captain Ellery seems to have had a sharp eye to business, and he gives the gratifying announcement that "all the slaves have had the small pox!" To show the vast phi-Innthropy of Massachusetts-she was always full of religious sentiment—he proposed to take New England Rum as pay! This rum he would sell or trade on his next voyage, to pay for a new batch of darkies, adding to his profits on both species of property. It was a sharp dicker, to be sure, and eminently worthy of some people who

don't live quite a thousand miles from Boston Massachusetts fetters were placed upon the limbs of the slave, and "New England Rum" debased the soul of the captive.

Lord save the world from hypocrisy, and ransom those who deserve the contempt of man and the dire judgments of Heaven!

THE NEW YORK PREEMAN'S JOURNAL, Whose editor was made the subject of arbitrary and illegal arrest and imprisonment, and which was excluded from the mails on account of its falsely alleged disloyalty, has again made its appearance planation to vindicate the constitutional rights of the people and to devote itself to the restoration of the Union. We heartily welcome its reappearance. and bespeak for it among our readers a share of

Prominent Abolitionists are already experiencing some inconvenience from personal applications of contrabands for material aid. In one instance a Senator was called upon, but he could do nothing for even one of a class which had been the subject of so much sympathy in fair words and speeches .- Wash Cor. Balt. Sun.

Like their philanthropy, the generosity of the blatant Abolitionists is a mere abstraction. They have just about as much soul as turnips have blood. A negro would a thousand times rather look for "material aid" from a rabid pro-slavery man, and with ten thousand times more hope for

The Hope of Constitutional Liberty.

The Louisville Democrat, in commenting upon the recent suggestions of the Norfolk Day Book as to both the duty and propriety of staying the days of April. In the hollows and streams, and further effusion of blood, thus alludes to the absolute necessity of the restoration of the Union as it was, as the only safe means of preserving Grant reports to Governor Yates that his details constitutional liberty of all the States, both North have buried over four thousand bodies of the

Of course we exclude any idea of a recognition of the so called Southern Confederacy. The people of the loyal States can entertain no proposition which looks to a dissolution of the Union; ant portraiture of Parson Browslow: the constitutional liberty of all the States, both tian. North and South, and that this would be better

As we have said, we do not refer to this with any hope that it will be adopted by the rebel that when they begin to remember that we are all day's intermission, since my last. The foaming tellow countrymen, a better spirit will prevail, and | flood of the river is even with the top of the levee them back under the ægis of the Constitution, mud are deep and everywhere. The inhabitants

A Republican Congressman on the

Slavery Question. Col. F. P. Blair, the Republican member of Congress from the St. Louis District, delivered a slavery issue. The distinguished gentleman attempts to meet the charge that the President is without a policy in his administration, which he denies, and the burden of his effort is to present his conception of what that policy is. As we are unable for want of room to print the speech enthe Rochester Union and call attention to themas coming from the Republican side of the House

pecially worthy of notice: My belief is that any assumption of authority to no whisky.

stavery must be destroyed. He says: "Every man acquainted with the facts, Knows tied to trees, as best they could. that it is fallacious to call this a "slaveholders" rebellion." If such was the fact, two divisions of our army could have suppressed it without difficulty; the negroes themselves could easily put cown the two hundred and fifty thousand slave-Folders; but it is a matter of history that the slave-

tent to join the rebellion." with the slave, but what shall be done with the but it is none the less true. We quote: 1 "It was the negro question and not the slavery

question which made the rebellion-questions enthe distinction to enable us to deal with it suc-

cent to adopt the revolutionary policy of trans bound hand and foot by the red tape of the Maroning this war from a war for the preservation | jor Generals. contrary purpose." And again:

then who are advertising for a policy for the Ad- from it for some weeks vet. inistration improve this condition by a policy which would divide our friends and unite the South? They imagine, indeed, that by decreeing canacipation, they could get more efficient help om the negroes. If they could show any reason fir supposing that the negroes would run away in any greater numbers than they now do, under ch's decree, there might be some ground for bate; but there is not the stightest reason for apposing this. All run away now, I believe. in can get away. It is only when our armies invade the slave regions that they can get away, d it would still require that the forts they are

impelled to build should be taken by our armed ten. We could not strengthen ourselves at the orth by this measure certainly; we have already whole force of that region; and we could not rengthen ourselves at the South, for we cannot reach the slaves by such a proclamation except can't fool dis nigga-dev neber advance!" force, and we should add to the force of the free

en to oppose us."

The Slain at the Battle of Shiloh. In response to our allusion in regard to the inconsistency of Gen. GRANT's answer to BEAUREgamp's request of the former for the privilege of burying the rebel dead, that all the dead of bath parties had been buried, and the statement of the editor of the Lafayette Journal, who passed over the field five days after the fight, and four days later than Gen. GRANT's reply, that there were at that time many bodies unburied "in one place nearly two hundred rebels were lying in the space of an acre," that paper makes the following ex-

It was no doubt important that Beauregard should not be able to ascertain, under any pretense, the condition of our army for a few days after the battle. It is certain, furthermore, that large parties were detailed to bury the dead-that they commenced on Monday and continued their labors until all were buried, yet the immense number slain on both sides, and the yet greater number of wounded, many of whom had lain on the field for two nights, when the rebel army retreated, and who demanded the earliest attention, together with the great extent of the field fought over, its dense woods and deep ravines, prevented the interment of hundreds of the dead for several days. On Sunday, the day after we visited the field, a correspondent of the Chicago Tribune wrote as follows:

PITTSBURG LANDING, TENN.,) April 16, 1862. On Sunday afternoon I rode over the battle field, which extends over an area of twenty miles, relief, than from one of the whining, canting, the earth is ploughed up with shot and shell; the hypocritical, Abolition, niggardly philanthropists. trees are marked with musket balls; in some instances I found as many as fifty imbedded in a single tree a foot in diameter; cartridge boxes, haversacks, clothing and guns are strewn all over the field, and everything bears abundant testimony to the terrible strife waging on those dreadful entangled in the dense underbrush, are many rebel dead, rotting in the sun." The same correspondent says that "General

> The Boston Liberator, the Abolition organ of New England, draws the following pleas-

but any proposition less than that, which will be A more coarse-minded, vulgar, abusive, pugi just to all the States, must and ought to be ac- listic disputant it would be difficult to find. It is cepted. We feel more than ever that upon the something to his credit, under such trying circumrestoration of the Southern States to the Union, stances, that he refused to play the traitor; but with all their rights and liberties secured, depends | this makes him neither a gentleman nor a Chris-

effected by the voluntary return of those States | Our Army Correspondence--Cairo and to their allegiance, than by the same effected by | the Condition of Affairs on the Mississippi.

CAIRO, April 21, 1862. J. J. BINGHAM, Esq: The situation of this decongress. It is only an indication of a better lectable city is deplorable just now. The river Apprit returning in the South. We are in hopes has been rising and it has rained, with but one that one day soon we may be able to welcome and the pools and puddle holes and well worked entitled to, and receiving, its amplest protection, are momentarily expecting and dreading the breaking of the barrier that keeps the great bulk of the "Father of Waters" from sweeping their habitations away. The steam pumps are no longer of avail and have stopped. There is no way yet devised by which they can throw the water above the river at its present elevation. speech in the House on the 11th instant, upon the The town, consequently, back from the levee is a pool of water varying in depth from six inches to six feet. Families are seeking shelter in the upper stories of warehouses, in boats and in the cars. Confusion reigns supreme. To add to it, transports loaded with troops have been crowding the landing for three days, and the soldiers seeking, as they always will, a change of fare, have literally eaten the town out. A thousand amusing ire we give the salient points as condensed by scenes and incidents occur every day, and some

distressing ones. It would be a great place just now for a "local" hard up to fill his corner. Bird's Point is all under water and the country which has but little sympathy with the fanatical for miles back on the Missouri side. The Sikessupporters of the Administration. What Col. town railroad is submerged and for the present BLAIR says in regard to the causes of the war are abandoned. Mr. Coyner and Mr. Cale, with their force, have taken refuge here to wait until there is some spot on the line of their road where 1st. Col. Blair is decidedly opposed to the abo- a weary dove might rest its wing. The cars of Etion of slavery in the States by the arbitrary ex | the Illinois Central road no longer run here-Arcise of unconstitutional power. He says "the mails, passengers and freight being sent to Mound Constitutional anthorities" alone can deal with City by boat to meet them. In short, we have water above, below and all round us, and little or

expedite it would stay the work and might re-Steamers were sent out yesterday to bring in store the slave dynasty again temporarily to the tarmers and planters on the coast whose habtations were in danger. Some took advantage 24. He declares emphatically against the the- of the kindness of the Government, but many dries of the Tribune and the fanatics generally, would not leave their watery localities unless to slavery being the cause of the war; and that their stock-horses, cows and pigs-were also in order to out down the rebellion effectually brought off. This of course was impossible, and they had to be left to herd their flocks on rafts

THE SITUATION BELOW. Commodore Foote, and the army officers operating in concert with him, have no doubt of their ability to reduce Fort Pillow at any time. They make it already very hot for the rebels. What holders, as a body, were the last and most reluc- the views of the higher powers may be I know not, but it does not seem to me important to pos-3d. Col. Blair takes the true ground when he sess that point, or good policy to go below it, unsays that the question is not what shall be done til the force at Cormth is scattered or driven back. The land forces can not operate to any regro! This theory is not original, nor is the advantage while the country is submerged as it recrit of originality claimed for it by the speaker; is. Whenever the waters subside and the signal

is given. Fort Pillow will be ours. The cavalry and light artillery of the army of the Mississippi with some of the infantry have rely different and requiring entirely different gone up the river, leaving a sufficient force, hownatment; and it is as necessary to understand ever, below to guard every point and operate on the offensive when it is deemed expedient. I have dessfully, as it is that the physician should know already told you that Colonel Fitch commands the disease which he is called on to treat and to the advance. He has his own regiment, the oure. If the rebellion was made by two hundred brigade. What other troops are with him I don't Propertisting slavery, then it might be a complete know-none, however, from our State. Notwith species of heroism, however it may be regarded remedy to extirpate the institution; but it the standing the difficulties of his position Colonel in New England, is not appreciated among his rebellion has grown out of the abhorrence of the Fitch has mastered them all. A mind like his own constituents. - New Albany Ledger. non stateholders for emuncipation and amalou- can never rust in inaction, and physically he has not a lazy bone in his body. He has all the qualwill their discontent be cured by the very measure the that go to make up a good General-an act the very apprehension of which has driven them ive intellect, untiring industry-the dash and snap of twenty five added to the cool judgment of 4th, Colonel Blair is justly severe upon the half | fifty. If he does not make his mark it will be becoazed fanatics who are madly urging the Presi- cause he is not properly supported or that he is

the Union and the Constitution into a war for Our scouts are making themselves familiar the abolition of slavery, under the delusive plea with the swamps and have had several skir. that he would thus cripple the energies of the en- nashes with the enemy's pickets who cross overeny and bring the struggle to a speedy and tri | below the Point and pull about in boats protected unphant close. He says 'the ultra anti-slavery by the guns of their fleet below. Our Indiana n co-operate with the slave interest in making boys, however, can live like alligators if necesquestions affecting slavery, but for directly the sary, to aid the glorious cause in which they are engaged, and eagerly meet the enemy more than The North is a unit, and the South is divided half way. There will be an active bomberdment the question of the Union. Could the gentle- kept up, but I do not look for any definite results

THE SITUATION ABOVE. The army at Pittsburg Landing has been and is being reinforced largely. All accounts coneur that the troops are in fine condition, and the presence of General Halleck has inspired them with the utmost confidence. He has brought order out of confusion-for confusion there was after the dearly bought victory there. No one denies it. The Southern papers still claim Shiloh as a victory, I see. They are easily satisfied. A contraband who came into one of our camps below the other day seemed to understand their claims. "Sambo," said the Colonel, "what do your folks say about the recent battles?" "Oh, dey say dey always whip you, massa." "And what do you think about it?" The darkey scratched his head and grinned from ear to ear as he replied, "Dey

OUR TOWNSMEN HERE There are a number here in the several departn this connection he deals "a portion of the ments of the army from Indianapolis. They are esident's original friends"-to-wit, the radicals all well. Paymaster Hanna has just got in from d fanatics-a blow which even they must feel below, and leaves in the first boat for Paducah. force of.

Sth. Col. Blair justly regards this war as produfor supplies, and Mr. Lichtenhein is here wait. cell by an "idea"—the "idea" that Mr. Lincoln ing for transportation to New Madrid. By the was resolved on freeing the slaves and making way, I must not forget our friend, McNaught. m the social and political equals of the whites. Peter is the managing director of the 47th sutler is no answer to this allegation to say what we establishment now at Tiptonville, and takes dily concede, that the leaders of the rebellion kindly to the discomforts of his post. He is very knew that Mr. Lincoln entertaine; no such pur- popular, and tells a story with as much vim as he se. They, knowing full well that the Presi- would at Martin Hug's or Beebe's. Mr. B. it harbored no such intention, easily poisoned F. Reed is chief of the issuing department of the the mind of the ignorant whites on this subject, Post Quartermaster, and has his hands full. He dinduced them to believe that they must be- is now seated at a desk just opposite me with a ssarrly choose between political and social bible on one side of him, and the army regulae hality, with the enfranchised States on the one tions on the other, up to his eyes in voluminous and, and the achievement of Southern Inde- returns. It takes watching and praying to keep dence on the other. Hence Col. Blair takes things straight, Capt. Bradshaw's business is ground that inasmuch as the rebellion was immense-exceeding. I think, that done in the sed by an abstract idea, it may be terminated Quartermaster General's department at Indianapanother abstract idea; that the idea of the olis when the troops were being fitted out. I regardion of the two races is the proper antidote could have had no idea of it had I not become he poison which the idea of the amalgamation | familiar with the different offices through which of the two races has instilled into the Southern the machinery under his supervision is kept at

Our Army Correspondence--- From Winchester.

WINCHESTER, VA., April 20, 1862. En. Sentinel: From Harper's Ferry to this place, a distance of thirty miles, and for thirty miles south of here, Union troops; may be seen all along the line, moving towards Richmond. Gen. Blenker came into this neighborhood yesterday with his division. His men are nearly all Germans, and as fine specimens of that class of our citizens as I ever saw. The rebel Jackson AGENTS WANTED is falling back on Richmond. The general impression prevails here that there will be no more hard fighting until our troops draw up before that city. The whole country around here is beautiful, but begins to show the desolating effects of civil war. There are hundreds of elegant mansions and fine farms deserted, which have been and are now occupied by our volunteers. The rebels regarded neither the property of their sympathizers nor that of the Union peo ple; everything was taken or destroyed, just as it suited their convenience. There are over five hundred sick and wounded in hospitals within the bounds of this city. Surgeon Gall has charge of the wounded men. His wards are well arranged, and his patients, though many are frightfully wounded, are cheerful, hopeful, and still talk of doing more fighting. Dr. Gall is devoted to his charge, and his patients are devoted to him. It is to be very much regretted that there are not mation call on more such men in the medical corps.

Although it is admitted that the Union sentiment in this section of Virginia is gaining strength, yet one cannot belp observing that the love for the Union depends upon letting the "peculiar institution" alone. The people of this region have without money and without price, and in hundreds of instances maliciously destroyed. Provisions, in consequence, are sold at enormous prices. Flour is worth \$8 50 per barrel; coffee \$1 25 per pound; butter 50c per pound; tea \$5 per pound; salt \$16 per bushel; and other things in like proportion.

Secessionism has been terribly destructive. Many citizens who were raised in affluence have been reduced to want by vesting their means in the Confederacy. The runaway negroes may be seen everywhere in our army. The most of them look like big baboons, and are about as useful to our people as the fifth wheel to a wagon. The negro's idea of freedom is, "No work and plenty to eat." Yours.

Two Sorts of "Triumphs." Mr. Lane of Indiana, presented a petition from the free colored citizens of the United States, praying for the setting aside a portion of

the territory outside the national limits for their colonization, and naming Central America. Mr. Lane said that while he did not believe that the free colored were entitled to all the rights and privileges of white citizens of the United States, he nevertheless favored their just right to petition, a right accorded even under the most espotic governments. It was evident that as slaves were freed here and by our armies, some thing must be done with them, emancipation or an apprenticeship system must be adopted, for it was not in accordance with the genius of our institutions that these people should be returned to slavery. He alluded to the great, bloodless and slavery in the District of Columbia, as fully equal to the triumph of our army by the chivalric and brave sons of the West, to whom he paid a glowing tribute. The memorial was respectful and deserving of the attention of Congress. He de- GENERAL COMMISSION sired that it should be read and referred to the

Committee on Foreign Relations, which was

agreed to .- Telegraphic Dispatch. The heroes of Mill Spring, Pea Ridge, Donelson, and Shiloh will possibly feel complimented Large Fire-Proof Building. by the remarks of Cot. Lane in the Senate ves terday, to the effect that he regarded the passage of the bill abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia as a triumph equal to any of the great victories recently achieved by the gallant troops of the West. For ourselves, we must contess ourselves astonished as well as mortified by this remark of our Senator, whom we had hoped would occupy a conservative position during this crisis. If Senator Lane thinks that the people P of Indiana, thousands of whose sons and brothers were slain or maimed in these terrific struggles, will sympathize with him in the opinion that the negroes in the District of Columbia is a "triumph" equal to their victories on these fields, we think be will find himself grievously mistaken. It is perhaps pleasant for Senators like Messrs. Lane, Trumbull, Wade, &c., to sit in their gorgeous chamber at Washington, and imagine that n voting for the liberation of slaves, at the expense of the people, they are making heroes of themselves equal to those who fought on the bloody fields of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Arthink the people of Indiana, whose gallant soldiers are now lying on beds of agony in every hospital from St. Louis to Cincinnati, and who themselves will be called upon to pay out of their pockets for the miserable darkies set free in the

District of Columbia. Col. Lane paid a glowing tribute, so the telegraph tells us, to the Western soldiers. They are worthy all the Senator's eloquence. But we hardly think that his panegyric will reconcile them to having their great deeds on the battle field put down as of less account than the setting free of the slaves in the District as Columbia. Our Senator, we fear, sits in the midst of a tainted atmosphere—an atmosphere poisoned with the breath of such fanatics as Sumner, Hale, and Lovejoy, mingled as it has been of late with the traitorons givings out of Wendell Phillips, Beecher, Cheever, and Greeley. These abolition disunionists may imagine that the votes of the Republican Senators abolishing slavery at the expense of the people constitute them "heroes" equal to those who have stood before the cannon's mouth and have fought for days together beneath a storm of iron hail. But Senator Lane, Claims than Mr. W., and for zeal and integrity he has not for whom we entertain none but the kindest feel- a superior. ings, will learn on his return home, that that

Special Notice.

10 ADVERTISERS.-All advertisements taken for a specified time, and ordered out before the expiration of the time specified, will be charged the regular ratus for the same up to the time they are ordered out.

1. O. O. F.

FUNERAL NOTICE. The officers and members of Center Lodge No. 18, I. O. O. F., are requested to meet at their Lodge Room on this (Friday) afternoon, the 25th instant, at I o'clock, to attend the funeral of Brother David W. Loucks. The members of all other Lodges, in good standing, are respectfully requested to participate in the obsequies. JOHN G. PENDERGAST, N. G.

THOS. FARLEY, Secretary. MEDICAL.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE.

FETO LADIES OF DELICATE HEALTH OR IMPAIRED organization, or to those by whom an increase of s from any reason objectionable, the undersigned would offer a prescription which is perfectly reliable and safe, and which has been prescribed in various parts of the Old World for the past century. Although this article is very cheap and simple, yet it has been put up in half pint bottles and sold very extensively at the exhorbitant rice of \$5 per bottle, the undersigned proposes to furhisb the recipe for \$1, by the possession of which every lady can supply herself with a perfect safeguard, at any drug store for the triffing sum of 25 cents per year. Any physician or druggist will tell you it is perfectly harmless. Sent to any part of the world on receipt of \$1, by address-DR. J. C. BEVERAUX. P. O. Box, No. 2353, New Haven, Connecticut.

STRAY HORSE.

TRAYED FROM THE STABLE OF ALLEN & HINES LEY, Indianapolis, on the night of April 19, a redish re! Ht.RSE; hind feet white to the pastern joints; st the forehead; about 8 years old; branded "U. S." the left shoulder; a wart scar on each ear. A liberal reward will be paid for any information that will lead to his recovery. ALLEN & HINESLEY.

PAINTS, &C.

Paints! Paints! Paints! OF EVERY DESCRIPTION-DRY, GROUND IN

MIXED READY FOR USE. Also, Varnishes, Oils, Glass, Putty, Brushes, and in fact verything that appertains to the trade, for sale at reduced prices for cash, at the ked Front, No. 11 Virginia avenue. Remember the Red Front, apposite Dr. Dun-MERRYMAN & CO., ap24-d1m4w3m Indianapolis, Ind.

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ONLY GENUINE EDITION.

PARSON BROWNLOW'S GREAT BOOK!

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> INDIANAPOLIS, IND. OINTMENT.

The Indian Pile Ointment warranted to cure the most obstinate cases of Piles. Price 25 cents per box. Sold by all Druggists. ap24 d1m

COTTACE RESIDENCE.

ONE OF THE FINEST COTTAGE RESIDENCES IN the city, containing ten rooms good stable-lot 1921/4x208%-house is new and terms easy. For infor-K. FERGUSON, Real Estate Agent. apr19-dlw

CANDIDATES.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO AN-NOUNCE the name of JAMES K. PLUMMER, as a cansuffered a great deal from the ravages of the didate to represent Marion county in the next Legislature, rebels. Subsistence of every kind has been taken subject to the decision of the Democratic County Conven-MANY VOTERS.

> DRY COODS. CLOAK SIGNS 3 SUMMER NEW ENTIRELY ND OF 0 VOICES RIN ADIES'

moral triumph of freedom in the abolition of COMMISSION MERCHANTS. C. L. S. Matthe ws.

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nominal liberation of a few hundred worthless &c. Address AMOS BROADNAX. Patent Attorney, Washington, D. C.

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MILITARY CLAIMS, NO. 434 THIRTEENTH STREET, ONE DOOR FROM F. Washington City.

TAVING BEEN ENGAGED FOR A NUMBER OF years in the settlement of such Claims in one of the ment Offices, (from which he has withdrawn,) effers to attend to claims of any kind that may be entrusted to him, such as those for Pensions, Bounty, Arrears of Pay, Subsistence, Transportation, Clothing, and particdarly for horses, and other property lost or destroyed in

e United States service, including cases of impressment. TESTIMONIAL. We are well acquainted with Mr. Worthington, and heerfully testify that we know no Agent in Washington whom claimants can more confidently rely than on

m to conduct their business with integrity, capacity and HON. JOHN D. MCPHERSON, Asst. Solicitor of U. S. Court of Claims. HON, CHAS. B. CALVERT, House of Representatives. REV. SMITH PYNE, D. D. COL. W. B RANDOLPH.

Chief Clerk U. S. Treasurer's Office. I fully indorse the above testimonial, and cheerfully officers and soldiers in Kentucky and elsewhere, and o all others having claims against the Government. Probably no man has a more thorough knowledge of War T. S. EVERETT, Captain, Adjt. General's Dept.

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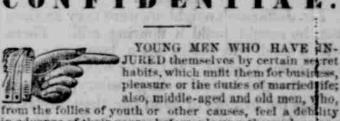
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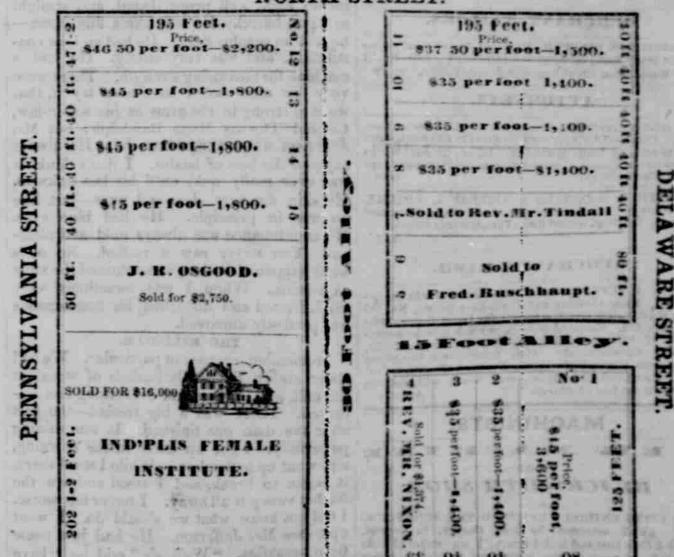
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